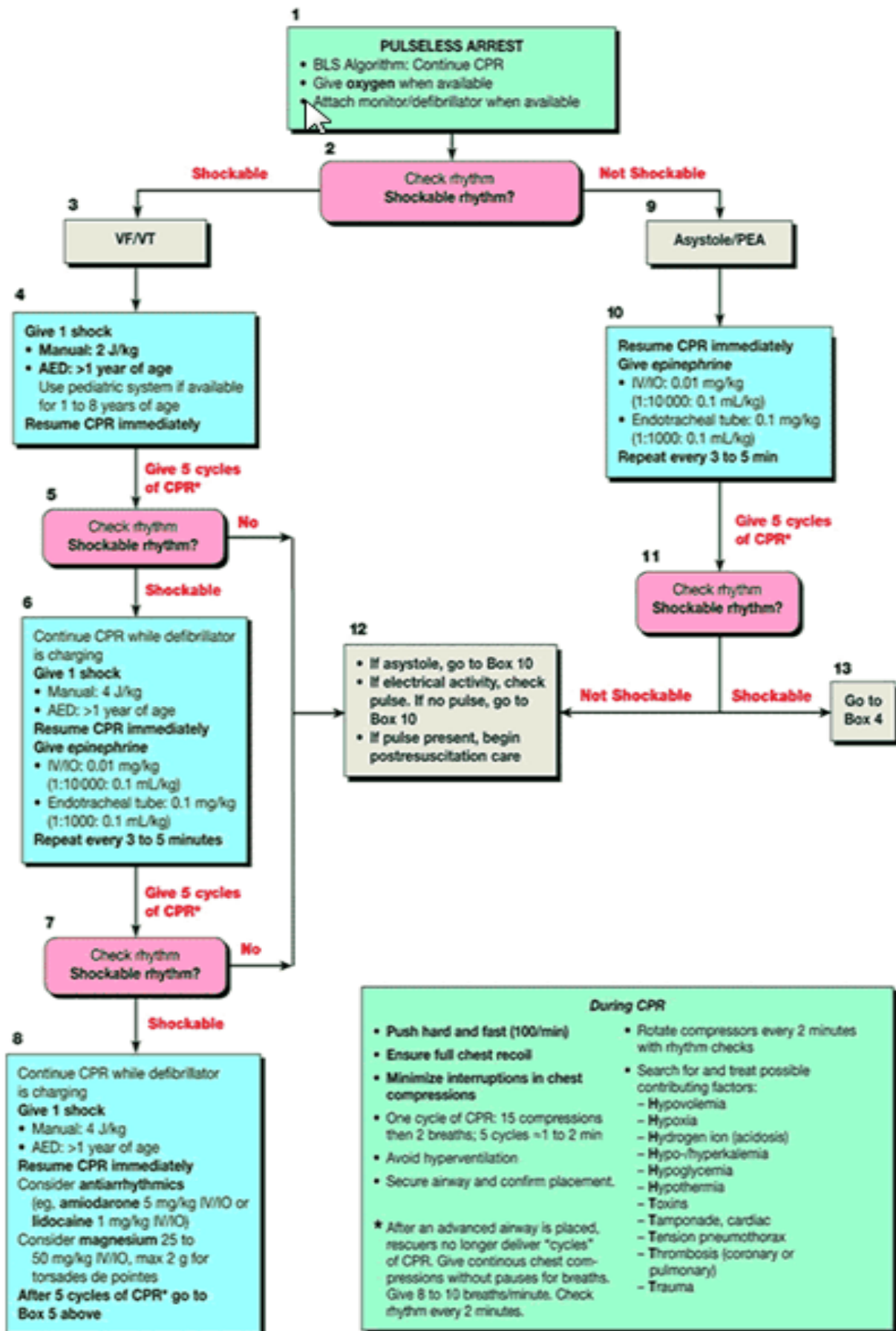


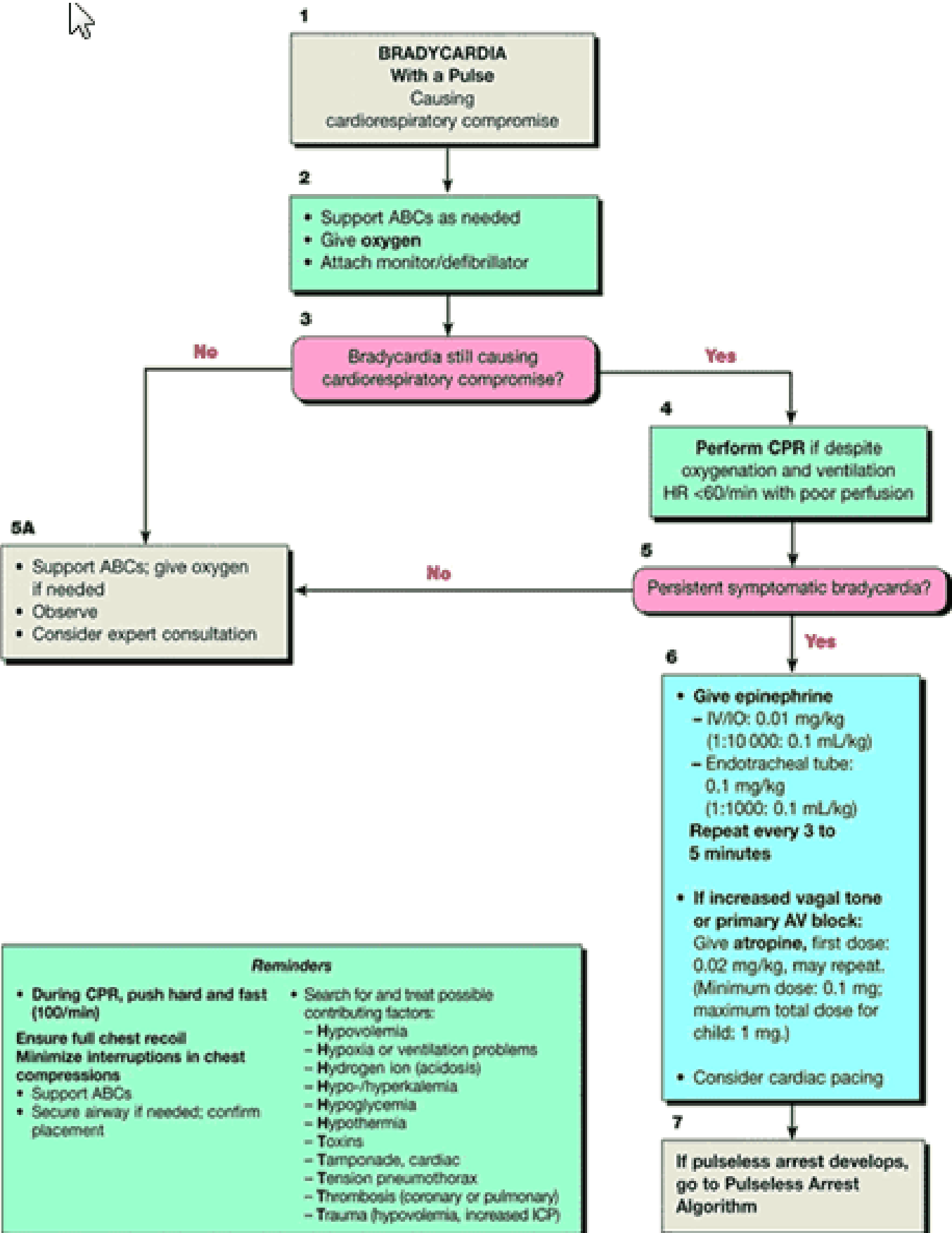
PALS Algorithms



During CPR

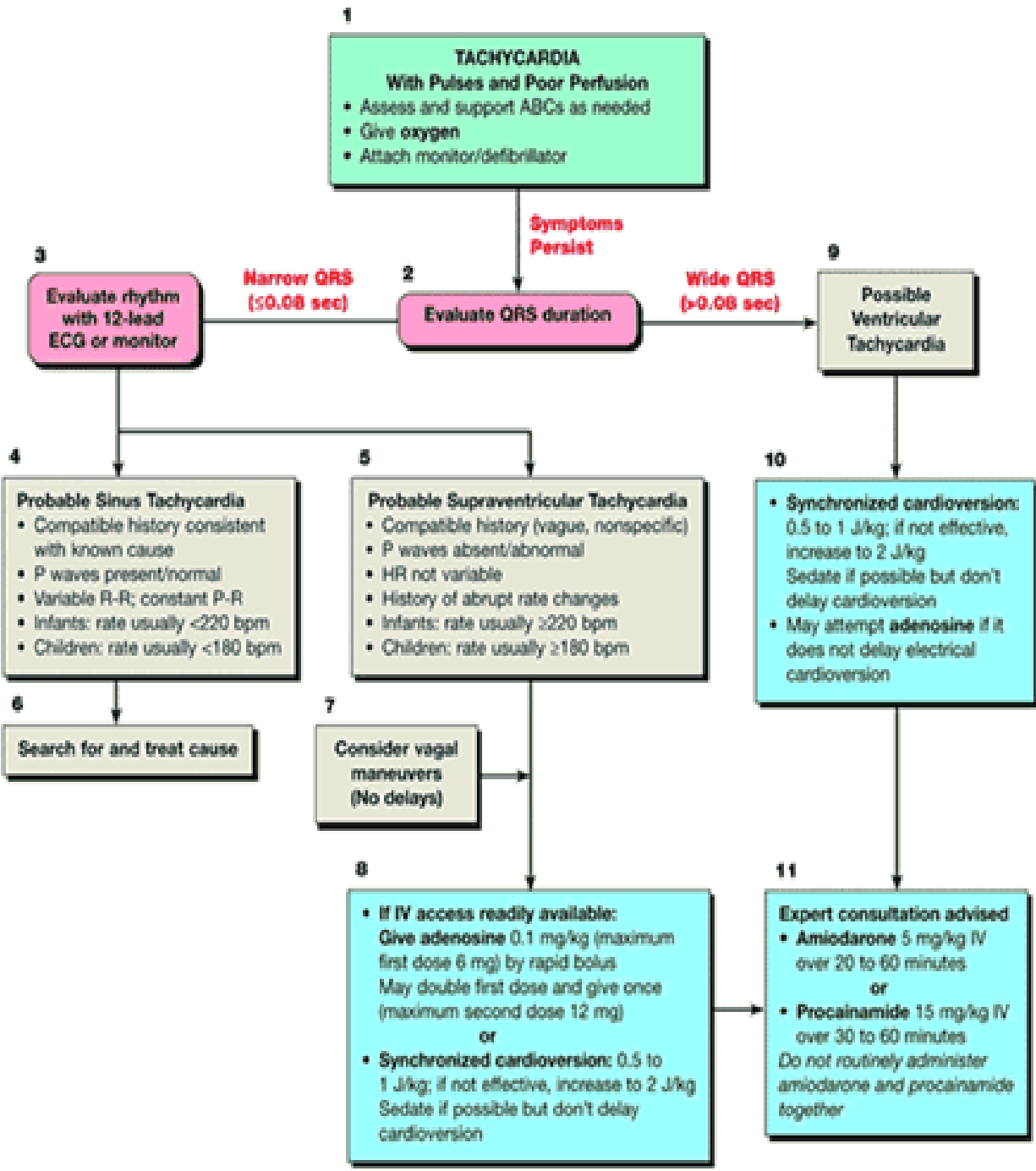
- Push hard and fast (100/min)
- Ensure full chest recoil
- Minimize interruptions in chest compressions
- One cycle of CPR: 15 compressions then 2 breaths; 5 cycles ~1 to 2 min
- Avoid hyperventilation
- Secure airway and confirm placement.
- Rotate compressors every 2 minutes with rhythm checks
- Search for and treat possible contributing factors:
 - Hypovolemia
 - Hypoxia
 - Hydrogen ion (acidosis)
 - Hypo-/hyperkalemia
 - Hypoglycemia
 - Hypothermia
 - Toxins
 - Tamponade, cardiac
 - Tension pneumothorax
 - Thrombosis (coronary or pulmonary)
 - Trauma

* After an advanced airway is placed, rescuers no longer deliver "cycles" of CPR. Give continuous chest compressions without pauses for breaths. Give 8 to 10 breaths/minute. Check rhythm every 2 minutes.



Reminders

- During CPR, push hard and fast (100/min)
- Ensure full chest recoil
- Minimize interruptions in chest compressions
- Support ABCs
- Secure airway if needed; confirm placement
- Search for and treat possible contributing factors:
 - Hypovolemia
 - Hypoxia or ventilation problems
 - Hydrogen ion (acidosis)
 - Hypo-/hyperkalemia
 - Hypoglycemia
 - Hypothermia
 - Toxins
 - Tamponade, cardiac
 - Tension pneumothorax
 - Thrombosis (coronary or pulmonary)
 - Trauma (hypovolemia, increased ICP)



During Evaluation	Treat possible contributing factors:
• Secure, verify airway and vascular access when possible	- Hypovolemia
• Consider expert consultation	- Hypoxia
• Prepare for cardioversion	- Hydrogen ion (acidosis)
	- Hypo-/hyperkalemia
	- Hypoglycemia
	- Hypothermia
	- Toxins
	- Tamponade, cardiac
	- Tension pneumothorax
	- Thrombosis (coronary or pulmonary)
	- Trauma (hypovolemia)